FROM PHILADELPHIA.

THE DOUGLAS FEELING-ABOLITION IN COURT-MORE FREE TRADE.

Press Our Own Gerrespondent.
PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 186).

We grant without grudging, that Mr. Douglas has many friends in Pennsylvania, and in this city troops of them. We can afford to be magnanimous, knowing that our side numbers many more, In Col. Forney's Press he has found an advocate and organ singularly vigilant, able, and consistent. Its ability and vigilance have been rewarded by a large patronage from the general public, while the friends of Douglas look up to it as an oracle. It has been conducted with so much courtesy and forbearance toward the People's Party, sometimes going beyond the point of mere toleration, that you find it regularly in the hands of thousands belonging to that organization. It circulates widely through the State, as well as in New-Jersey, and wherever it goes, exercises a powerful influence against Buchanan and in favor of Douglas. The Administration office-holders look upon it with horror; the Administration journals, shown up as mere pauper pensioners on the public purse, and when soon to be stricken from that mendicant list, sure to die off instantly, find their chief employ ment in snarling at its teachings, as they are jeal-ous of its pecuniary prosperity. While the general ous of its pecuniary prosperity. While the g public support it, the Buchanan Democracy alpudiate it. It has been as sore a thorn in their sides as Douglas himself. We take it up with pleasure and lay it down with satisfaction. They do the proved a potent aid in securing to the People's Party the brilliant success they have repeatedly achieved. Its recent declaration that, of all the Charleston candidates, it would support Douglas only, gives to the struggle now in abeyance at Baltimore a peculiar interest to us Pennsylvanians. As intimated above, there have been no sharp thrusts, no savage words, no great gulf established between us and the Douglas men. It would cost them but little to affiliate with us. Hence we wait with interest the edict of the Slave Democracy by which Douglas is destined to be contemptuously rejected at Balti-more. Should that occur, the inference is, that his numerous friends in this State will not be particularly anxious to support those by whom he was thus denantly slaughtered, and that they will prefer giving our side a generous lift. Politicians in this quarter have made up their minds that he will be thrown overboard, and they look to your New-York Democracy as having fixed on him as the real Jonah. But our impression is, that it will take more than one Jonah to pacify the present tempest.

No one who attended the Douglas meeting Monday evening could doubt his having a vast body of friends here. Concert Hall was crowded to overflowing. The speaking was impassioned, and the enthusiasm great. It was altogether an imposing demonstration. Mr. Vaux, the Chaimau, de-clared that though he preferred Douglas, yet the party would support the Baltimore nominee. The resolutions promised the same thing. Mr. Owen declared that Douglas was entitled to the nomination. Mr. Mitchel repudiated and denounced the Administration, as cutting it adrift afforded the enly chance for success. Mr. Dougherty called Buchanan "the old ingrate of the White House." The Cincinnati platform was indorsed by all speakers as the only rule of action, but the resoluone made no mention of a tariff. As usual on such occasions, numerous prominent spenters had been announced, but most of them were not on

not a little sensation was produced in the United States District Court, Judge Cadwalader presiding, on the trial last week of Buck, one of the colored men engaged in the attempt to rescue Horner, the fugitive who had been remanded to the custody of his master, by the language of David Paul Browd in his opening for the defense. It is so remarkable as to be worth quoting. After thanking the Court

and Jury, Mr. Brown said:

"I feel myself privileged to define my position here. It is perfectly well known—the atmosphere speaks it—that there are influences, prejudices, predilections abroad in the country, sometimes found concentrated in the sacred temple of Justice, calculated to involve prejudices on the part of Jurors and others—for all men are human, and they are not above the common influenties of humanity, transferring from their objection to counsel and the position of counsel perhaps, sometimes an ungenerous result to the shoulders of the profetrmate may whom counsel may represent. I succometimes an ungenerous result to the shoulders of the unfortunate man whom counsel may represent. I sup-pose it is known—I am not here to proclaim my own nistory—that I am an Aboliticnist, which fact I have endeavored to explain over and over again, but have probably imperfectly explained it, have always be rebet to misapprehension. In the year 1775, before the Declaration of Indedendence was made, a body of men associated here together; I am not going through the details of their history, but will be as brief as possible. It is necessary that here in loyal Pennsylvania it should, to a certain extent, be known that the object of that body of men—was what? The relief of the free negroes of this country, their relief, not their reliese, and the amelioration of the condition of the African race. I want to give you the very words which formed the basis of organization of this Asso-

Here Mr. Brown read from the title page of a report of the "Association for the Relief of Free Ne-grees Unlawfully held in Bondage, and for Improving the Condition of the African Race."

then proceeded:

"To the Abolition Society, as thus understood, I adhere, and shall adhere until my dying day. There is no man with a heart in his bosom or a head upon his shoulders who would hesitate in locking to the attainment of these objects—who would hesitate one ment, influenced by these generous and philanthropic motives, to extend his aid to such a cause. And it is to such a cause as that, perfectly consistent with the Constitution and the laws—let that be remembered—title to such a cause as that the constitution and the laws—let that be remembered—title to such a new her institution as that covered and conit is to such an institution as that, governed and con-trolled by the Constitution and the laws, that those men professed to adhere and that I profess to honor. Sir, in 1780, in the very year that the Constitution of the United States was adopted, cotemporaneous with the adoption of that instrument, the State of Pennsylvania, through her Legislative bodies, incorporated this very body of men, and among the names of those, there being a dozen and more, will be found that of Benjamin Franklin, the first President of the Society, Benjamin Rush, Dr. Wistar, Wilberforce, Pitt, Charles Janes Fox, John Sergeant, William Rawie, William Lewis, and men to be associated with whom has ever Lews, and men be associated with whom has ever teen considered, and ever will be, an honor. And among the list I find (turning to the Judge), the name of an honored ancestor of yours—John Cadwalader." Referring to the Fugitive Slave Law, he said:

"This miserable act-I must so call it-in regard to lugative staves, has thrown a firebrand into the entire nation. Here you find brother arrayed against brother—men who should live in harmony and love, assailing each other like brothers fighting for a birthright, and wounding the heart of the parent attempting to separate them. And these things occur and re-occur, only to gratify the selfishness of a few. There is not wisdom enough in the land—concentrated wisdom—to profugitive slaves, has thrown a firebrand into the dom enough in the land—concentrated wisdom—to pre-vent this position of circumstances, or to put an end to this outrageous and abominable course of conduct, this outrageous and abominable course of conduct, which enters even into the courts of justice, corrupts the atmosphere we all breathe, involves us in hostility where we should be all friends; tells us that Pennylvania never did anything, and that we are a blot n the national escutcheon."

Then turning to the Jury he said, "Gentlemen, pardon me for this diversion," to which the udge, untouched by the striking reminiscence of his heroic ancestor, replied, "It is precisely ac "cording to the Ciceronian rule." This pointer address by our distinguished pleader created a

marked impression on the large and sympathizing audience who heard it. The great Montour Rolling Mill and Iron Works in Lycoming County, are advertised to be sold on the 4th of September, by virtue of a deed of trust executed in 1855. The land embraces some 2,000 acres, much of which contains enormous deposits of iron ore. The improvements thereon consist of as complete an apparatus for manufacturing iron of all kinds as can be found on the continent. It has cost perhaps, \$1,000,000, and under any other system of laws than ours, might have been made a highly productive investment to owners, beside doubling the value of all farms within miles of it. But the hight of Democratic Free-Trade has fallen on it, just as the same incubus has crushed out so man, other great establishments in Pennsylvama, and now it passes under the hammer into the hands of ne owners. The same insane policy has ruined outright nearly all the large glass-works in New-Jersey. More than one half of them are now idle. Labor absurd for their credulity, nothing too monist one of the great elements in the production of strous for their swallow. A camer is nothing

both iron and glass. Yet the infatuation has been so great among the laborers in both arts, that they have been steadily deluded into voting into power

the only party which systematically knocks even the crust from their lips.

The old Fillmore journals of 1856 are wheeling into line throughout the State, supporting Lincoln and Hamlin with all their energy. In this city it is the same way, while but a single journal supports Bell and Everett, and that is an evening paper, which had been long known as Democratic. We are not disposed to bandy harsh words with those are not disposed to bandy harsh words with those who do not immediately coasesce with us, as they are as much entitled to their opinion as we to ours. But among those voters who at the first news of the Chicago nomination could come to no precise determination what course to take, the great mass have silently given in their adhesion, and time and reflection, as well as example, are doing wouders with the remainder.

FROM BOSTON.

A LETTER FROM MR. BYLES.

Boston, June 2, 1860. I give you jey on being put out of your pain so comfortably. The next best thing to a successful coup d'état I take to be a skillful coup de gruce. You Republican fellows would like well enough, I suppose, to carry the election next November; but the next best thing to carrying it, I conceive, is to know that you can't. It must save you a vast deal of trouble and some money. It is a settled thing-an accomplished fact. Bell and Everett are to be the next President and Vice-President. All the Southern States will go for them. Pennsylvania and New-York are sure cards; and as Massachusetts, she will roll up as large a majority for them as she did for Gov. Gardner when he was first chosen—which was something like 80,000, I believe. This I am assured of on the best authority. It is the deliberate sense of State street. Perhaps not as to numbers, but decidedly as to weight, as que tions are decided in the Quaker meetings. Especially since the Ratification meeting in Fancuil Hall last night. I am so sorry now that the Baltimore Convention didn't nominate Mr. Webster's Statue. It was always my first choice, as a nomination emi-nently fit to be made, and I have urged my preference in all proper ways. I think this suggestion of mine better even than that of the sage who exclaimed, when told by a delegate, newly arrived, whom the Convention had set up, Everett! But why didn't you set up Choate!"
"Choate! why, Choate's dead." "I know that; but he hasn't been dead long."

I have felt a warm personal interest in this

movement ever since it was born. Indeed, I may be said to have helped rock its cradle, for I attended the original Convention held here-last March I Understand me. I had the ness to attend that Convention as Jedediah Cleish ootham had the honor to sit in the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland-"meaning as an au-ditor, in the galleries thereof." But I think I have heard say that the magnetism of the gal-lery is sometimes not absolutely unfelt in the body of the house at Convention times. Be this as it may, you will conceive that I was rejoiced Movement was grown big enough to run, or at least to toddle, and even to talk—which it did last night. To be sure it was Friday, which is an unlucky day, and there had been a Bell bung on wheels, that went tolling about the all day. A superstitious mind-which I thank God mine is not-might draw an evil omen from this selection of Hanging Day for hanging their emblematic President and making him toll his own knell, as the signal for his friends to assemble themselves together. It did seem a little like discounting a funeral at six months; but it

was a well-attended and lively one.

I was extre, ely glad that Mr. Henry did his best to remedy the fatai groot into which, as it seemed to me, the criatisal promotors on this movement fell when the criatisal promotors on the movement fell when the criatisal promotors on the criatisal promotors. at their Convention here. The gallant Convention of course he was a colonel or something-was kine-enough to say that he would not himself dissolve the Union, if the Republican folks should whip next Fall, but others would, and that would be the inevitable result. That, of course, is the only ground to go upon. Or, to change the figure, the Danger of Disunion is the *cheral de bataille* on which alone Messrs. Bell and Everett have any chance of riding victoriously out of the battle into the White House. To be sure, it is a spavined, wind-galled, broken-down, old back; but it is all they have to trust to, and, surely, Rosinante is better than Clavigero Aligero, or Wooden Peg the Winged. And yet the speakers at the original Convention, Mr. Hillard among them, gave the poor old carrion a kick, and utterly denied all connection with it. They utterly disclaimed all purpose of technical Union-Saving; I trust they will submit to this authentic correction and conduct themselves accordingly. It is only by saving the Union that they can save their bacon. I beg you to understand, that though an interested spectator of the growth of the Old Gentlemen's party, as you are pleased to style it, I am not yet committed to it. Not that I have not had inducements held out to me. But my excellent friend, Mr. Stephen Foster, who launched a political party of his own this week, also having freely offered me the Secretaryship of State, when it comes into power, I think it best to lie low and wait for events. In fact, and strictly be-tween ourselves, I think Mr. Foster's chances bet-

I must say, however, that I think Mr. Everett has been shabbily treated by this party. After all the work he has done, all his mortuary orations on all and singular dead men, after being to Washington what Albert Smith has been to Mont Blanc, after exposing himself to the trying competition of yeur own Sylvanus Cobb, jun., after coming to the surface (as Wendell Phillips said of him, apropos to the raising of bodies by the firing of guns) when John Brown fired a gun at Harper's Ferry, in Fan-euil Hall, to help protect Virginia against that ineuil Hall, to help protect Virginia against that invader after he had been hanged; after all this, and more, to ask him to play second fiddle to John Bell is a little more than average human nature could be expected to bear. Second fiddle, indeed! Not more than tenth, I should say. For I apprehend the Vice-Presidency, in point of real weight, ranks after the Speaker of the House, all the Cabinet, and all the Foreign Ministers of the first class. It was an affront to be resented by his friends, and not swallowed as a dog swallows a pat of butter. If the Convention did not choose to nominate him for President, there would have been no for President, there would have been no ground of open complaint, but to give that nomination to Mr. Bell and then contemptuously toss him the Vice-Presidency, was a little too bad! He has not been well stood by. He has much reason to complain of his friends, if he have any. Of course, he would have been ridiculously weak as a Presidential candidate; but he might have been spared the insult of the Vice-Presidency. By the way, don't you think my comparison of Mr. Everett's services to Washington to those of Albert Smith to Mont Blanc a good one! I may say I do: for it Mont Blanc a good one? I may say I do; for it isn't mine, but Lord Brougham's. I suppose your readers, most of them, know that Albert Smith's Lecture on the Monarch of Mountains was for many menths a standard London entertainment, by many months a standard London entertainment, by which he coined money in heaps. Lord Brougham was asking some American about Mr. Everett, and was told of his oratorical labors for Mount Vernon. His lordship naturally supposed that each of the seventy-five orations was fresh and impromptu and on being made to understand the fact, he laughed heartily, and said: "Aye, aye, I see how is now - Albert Smith!

You will understand that what I have told you of the certainty of the Belleverett ticket (as somebody compounds it) is no joke of mine. If I ever indulged in such vanities, I could not manage so ponderous a one as this. Men of business, d average intelligence, competent to manage great estates, and to carry on large concerns, really be-lieve that this ticket is going to sweep the country of Democrats and Republicans as with the besom of destruction! But our State street Whigs are a class by themselves. I suppose you have scarcely anything like them from the more thorough mixing and shaking together of the elements of your society. There is no set of men, I imagine, with you who live so much with one another, and get their ideas so entirely from each other and such papers as they support to repeat them. There is nothing too

to them. They would take down a whele herd for breakfast if they found them browsing in The Courier. They really believed that Mr. Web-ster was going to get the Whig nomination in 1852, and to be chosen upon it! Though every intelligent person, out of their company, saw that one or both were as impossible then as they are now. I well remember kearing a gentleman of great local consequence, while the Convention was sitting, settling the line of President Webster's policy and the con-stitution of his Cabinet! I thank God daily for my fellow-citizens. There's not much harm in them, and they are infinitely diverting. Indeed, one cannot be too grateful that his lot is cast in so funny a country, and at so comical a conjuncture of its

As I was walking yesterday up Summer street, now in the very act of transformation from a quiet, comfortable street of old-fashioned, roomy he with front yards before and gardens behind, into crowded, bustling thoroughfare of business, learned for the first time of a manufacture, which it seems to be my duty to apprise you at once, as a favorer of the Protective System. The rather, as it appears to have reached such a point of importance as to demand a chartered corporation to carry it on. It is situated in your State, as I apprehend, at Saratoga, as it is styled "The "toga Victory Manufacturing Company." I knew very well that a great deal of capital was invested and many hands employed in the manufacture of Victories in New-York State as well as elsewhere; but I had no idea that the business had called for the creation of a body corporate to satisfy the market. To be sure, a corporation has no soul to be damned, and no body to be kicked, according to a well-known legal maxim, so that such an "artificial person" as this would have the advantage in these particulars over the natural ones usually engaged in the manufacture in question. I should think the stock of this company must be at a high premium, when we consider the immense demand for the arti-cle in the markets of Charleston, Baltimore, and Chicago. I presume all the fabries are warranted to wear, and, it is to be hoped, to wash also, for they will be very like to need it.

You are very good to remember my hinting at writing you an account of my visit of half an hour to Washington Irving, two or three years ago, in my last letter, written just after his death. I am afraid the time has gone by, and that it were better to let his shade rest in peace for awhile, after the disturbance it must have suffered from the oratorical Wake which we Yankees hold over our great men. This reminds me, however, of how long it is since I wrote to you last. Hasn't it begun to tell on your subscription list? It certainly has not been for lack of matter. It is a case of pure and simple laziness. Having broken the spell of silence, I will try and write again, and if in the mood of telling about that delightful half hour, perhaps I may make it out, but I don't promise. And then Theodore Parker! I have not said a word of him. But then he does not need one. Poor Parker! or rather poor Age and poor World! Heshould have lived thirty-five isy and useful years more. And he would, if he had not thought he could put four years work into one, and had not he fed his midnight lamp with the oil of his life. He will be greatly missed and greatly mourned. BYLES.

FROM CHICAGO.

THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE IN CHICAGO-THE AN-SWER OF MRS. BURCH-A CHANGE OF VENUE PRAYED FOR-ETC., ETC. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Ситсадо. June 1, 1860. Another stage has been reached in the great div ree case in this city, of which heretofore you have published some account, and which still continues to excite great interest, not only in this community, but in Albany, New-York, and other Eastern cities where the parties in the case are well known, and where the name of the complainant, I. H. Burch, esq., stands as the synonym of mercantile honor and probity, and of domestic and social virtue.

Mrs. Burch, his unhappy and erring wife, has, at length, after due deliberation and mature reflection. aided by the most zealous and sagacious counselors whom money could secure, filed her answer to the complaint of Mr. Burch, which you published some time ago. I send herewith an abstract of her answer,

time ago. I send herewith an abstract of her anawer, embracing all of its material points, and simply divested of some of its tedious legal surplusage.

Notwithstanding the studied elaboration of domestic detail with which this plea is worked up to produce an effect upon the public mind, it is still most clearly evident that, if, peradventure, there has been no actual crime committed by Mrs. Burch (which, however, is an almost incredible supposition), this unfortunate and unhappy woman has committed the most gross improprieties of conduct. Indeed, the answer confesses to so much as it is apparent the pleader discovered he o much as it is apparent the pleader discovered he could not safely deny, and he therefore proceeds upon theory of motives against Mr. Burch, manifest from beginning to end, which the pleader hopes will excuse his client, and also seriously reflect upon the conduct of Mr. Burch as a man, and impugn the motives of those whom his wife anticipates may become imp witnesses against her.
It is stated, however, on reliable authority, that

It is stated, however, on reliable authority, that there are other and stronger proofs of Mrs. Burch's infidelity than those already adduced, within the knowledge of our citizens, and which, it seems, have not been anticipated in this answer by the pleader, whether because unknown to him or to the friends of Mrs. Burch, or, if known, because no sufficient answer could be made to them, remains yet to be seen. Your correspondent prefers not even so far to prejudge the case as to now state what these proofs are. We merely state that, if they are not met or refuted at the trial, they are, to our mind, of an overwhelming nature. The answer is artistically and skillfully drawn up, and as a legal document does great credit to the ingenuity of Mrs. Burch's counsel, who, with the East-

and as a legal document does great credit to the in-genity of Mrs. Burch's counsel, who, with the East-ern friends of that lady (with whom she is now re-siding), will doubtless receive the just award of the public in the end, whether it be praise or condemnation. public in the end, whether it be praise or condemnation.
Since filing the answer above referred to, and the substance of which we give below, a petitition on behalf of Mrs. Burch has been presented to the Court, praying for a change of venue from this County, alleging that her husband's influence here is so overwhelming that she cannot get justice done here. Mrs. Burch thus unwittingly pays a tribute to the high character and reputation of her husband, the force of which it would be difficult to overestimate. I will send you a

would be difficult to overestimate. I will send you a copy of this petition to-morrow.

This answer and petition for a change of vente were This answer and petition for a change of venue were filed to-day in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of this County, and will be published in the city papers to-morrow morning. Mr. Burch immediately filed in Court a flat demal of the truth of the statements contained in Mrs. Burch's answer, in which he avers he can and will prove the truth of the allegations contained in his bill of complaint.

THE AMSWER Commences by admitting the fact of the marriage between the complainant, Issac H. Burch, and the defendant, Mary W. Burch, at Albany, on the 25th of May, 1848; the cohabitation until the 18th of January, 1860; and the birth of the two children. She then goes on to say that the allegations in the bill of complaint are see yacare, general, and uncertain, that she is disint are so vague, general, and uncertain, that she lead so well prepared to meet them as she should be, and not so well prepared to meet them as she should be, and that she insists on more particular specifications of the alleged acts of adultery before the trial. She proceeds then to deny the allegations of the complainant in regard to adultery committed with David Stuart, and other persons unknown, and declares them to be false, malicious, and cruel inventions. She states that she first became acquainted with the complainant in Albany, in 1842, when living with her uncle, Ernatus Corning, and that she has lately discovered and been informed that, prior to marrying her, he made secret but careful inquiries as to the relation she sustained to Mr. Corning, and the probable pecuniary benefit which would result to him, the complainant, from the marriage; that after the marriage Mr. Corning, by a large outlay of money, made such prowould result to him, the complanant, from the marriage; that after the marriage Mr. Corning,
by a large outlay of money, made such provision for her as then appeared satisfactory
to the complainant; and afterward, through himself
and friends, extended to the complainant large pecumary aid, accommodations, influence, and credit; that
so long as this continued, the complainant treated her
and her family with kindness and respect, but that,
about the year 1855, a pecuniary misanderstanding
arose between Mr. Corning and Mr. Burch, on account
of which the former ceased to extend to the latter aid
and accommodations from and after 1857; that immediately after this, Mr. B. began to treat the defendant
unkindly, and to speak of her friends with disrespect,
and in harsh and unkind terms; that this was the commencement of a series of unhappy disagreements, and
ill-treatment on his part, which at last grew to so great
in extent that she feared to ask him for money, and
that when, not knowing why he so cruelly treated her,
she implored him to love her as the once did, he only
replied, "Shut up and stop your crying—I'll break
"you of that."

you or that. Mrs. B. proceeds to say that he has often suffered her to remain for days without a penny of meney, and that she has been obliged to borrow one or two dollars at a time of a young lady guest of her family, whom

the complainant kept-supplied with money; that while he would refuse his wife ten or twenty dollars, and give her only half the sum she asked for, he would give this young lady, in her presence, as pocket money, more than the sum desired by Mrs. B.

The answer goes on to assert that the defendant was compelled to crop the ascquaintance of some of her friends, and to form acquainted with other people, in order to promote the complainant's interest; that he has refused to accompany her to the houses of their friends after they had accepted invitations to go, and sent her with a servant, compelling her to go, and at other times, when he has gone with her, would leave her at an early hour, to come home alone; and that, while he would treat her with kindness in the presence of the public, he would ill-treat and abuse her in private.

The defendant states she first became acquainted with Stnart in 1856, at a party given by M. O. Walker and lady, at the Tremont House, when she was introduced to him by her husband, who expressed great delight in making her acquaintance with the son of the late Robert Stnart of Detroit; and that until Stuart and her husband quarreled about some business matters, he always rooke highly of Stnart, and defended his char-

hobert smart of Detroit; and that until Sunrt and her husband quarreled about some business matters, he always spoke highly of Staart, and defended his char-acter from some reports injurious to it. She then goes on to recapitulate several instances in which she subse-quently met Staart, always, however, in the presence of third parties, once when calling upon Mrs. Stephen of third parties, once when calling upon Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, and almost always when with her hasband, and at his solicitation. She then proceeds to recapitulate the circumstances of a meeting as follows:

On one occasion she was sitting with Mr. Staart in

the parior, when the door-bell rang. She directed the servant to deny her, but regretted afterward to learn that the caller was Mr. Farnham, a friend of her that the caller was Mr. Farnham, a friend of her husband, and to whom he was under obligations. She afterward apologized to Mr. Farnham, and rebuked the servant at the time for not admitting him. One of the criminal acts was charged as committed at this time. Finally Stuart ceased to visit the house, induced to do so, it subsequently appeared, by some reports set on foot by the young lady from Little Falls, of whom her husband was so fond, and to meet whom at Saratoga, he left his wife with a very ill child at of whom her husband was so fond, and to meet at Saratoga, he left his wife with a very ill child at a watering place. She became acquainted with the Boyd family at her husband's request, and she had an intimacy between her mich. Boyd family at her husband's request, and she acknowledged that an intimacy between her and Carlisle Boyd sprung up, like that with Stuart, in which she accepted too much attention, and in which presents were given and received. But she deries that that intimacy was ever criminal. When the suspicious of her husband were aroused, she confessed precisely how far that intimacy had gone, but denied indignantly, on being questioned, that there had been anything criminal in its character. And finally, she declares that when at length she was induced to make a confession first orally, and then in writing, of having been guilty of the crime laid to her charge, it was by the threat that she should be turned out of the house if she did not confess; by the promise that if she did, sentence should not be passed upon her out of the house if she did not confess; by the promise that if she did, sentence should not be passed upon her that if she did, sentence should not be passed upon her till the arrival of her uncle Corning from Albany; that at the time she was induced to make this acknowledgment of her guilt, she was solemnly promised that it should not be used against her, and that she was at this time so weakened by want of gleep and food, and by the violence and ill-treatment received from complainant, that she was not morally or intellectually responsible for what she did. And she concludes by saying that while she has never been guilty of criminal intercourse for what she did. And she concludes by saying that while she has never been guilty of criminal intercourse with any person whatever, she was, long before she left Chicago, and has ever since been conscious that she had wronged and injured the complainant by re-ceiving, without his knowledge, attentions from gen-tlemen other than himself, and having truly confessed themen other than himself, and average con-tropy in all such attentions, and every circumstance con-nected therewith, and having expressed to him her sin-cere penitence for such wrong and injury, she felt her own mind relieved from the burden then upon it, and she hoped and believed that through the advice, counsel and intervention of friends, that they would again be brought together; and she never suspected that the complainant had been deceiving her, or that he had in-duced her to sign the papers hereinbefore mentioned for the purpose of publishing their contents to the world in order to effect her ruin and disgrace, or that he had ever mentioned their contents to any one until she received the said Valentine's letter as hereinbefore

The excitement which marked the first developments of the great divorce case in this city, and which had in ome measure subsided, burst out again in full flame this morning upon the publication, in all the city papers (except The Daily Herald, the Administration organ, whose proprietors allow nothing of the kind to soil its immaculate columns), of the answer of Mary W. Burch to the bill of complaint filed in the Circuit Court of this county, some time ago, by her husband, Isaac H. Burch, esq., praying for a divorce. The answer of Mrs. Burch was read by every one, and was the theme of universal comment and discussion. There had existed in this community a strong hope and desire that the reply of Mrs. Burch to her husband's bill of complaint would contain some reason for the supposition that the that the reply of Mrs. Burch to her husbands is one complaint would contain some reason for the supposition that she had not been guilty of actual crime, and that her husband had been hurried into a belief of her guilt, which would give way before the proofs which she would adduce of her innocence. With this hope and desire the answer was generally read; but, despite it, the conclusion of almost every mind seems to have been that, as a defense, the pica of Mrs. Burch was weak and impotent, and that, as an attack upon her husband, it was, although skillful and ingenious to the last degree, thrown away almost entirely, upon community at least, where Mr. Burch has lived long, and where he is so universally esteemed and honored, and where all the circumstances of his early as well as his later life are known. It is useless to deny the fact that the publication of Mrs. Burch's answer has disheartened and saddened her friends here, who still adhered to a belief in her innocence, and that it has generally confirmed the community in the opinion that Mr. Burch was deeply and terribly wronged by her.

her.

In addition to the answer, which I sent you yester-day, and which appeared this morning, Mrs. Burch also filed the annexed petition for a change of venue. You will observe that the application is based upon two

First: That the Hon. George Manierre, Judge of the Circuit Court, is so prejudiced in favor of the com-plainant, Mr. Burch, that the defendant, Mrs. Burch, cannot have a fair trial before him.

Second: That the complainant, Burch, has such an influence over the minds of the inhabitants of this county, that she cannot have a fair trial here under any

Thus, Mrs. Burch and her counsel confess that the people of Chicsgo and Cook County, amid whom Mr. Burch has lived for twenty years, have already prejudged the case in his favor. What stronger proof of the high and spotless character of the man can be advanced than this?

vanced than this?

Judge Manierre, who is thus alleged to be so prejudiced in favor of Mr. Burch, as to be unable to sit impartially upon a trial in which he is a party, is a brother of Senator Manierre of your State. He has sat upon the bench of the Circuit Court for more than ten years, and is known throughout the State as a Judge whose official, as well as private integrity, is above suspicion. We believe this is the only instance since he has been a Judge in which a change of venue was asked for from beneath his jurisdiction, on such grounds.

The following is the petition of Mrs. Burch for a The following is the petition of Mrs. Burch for a change of venue, and also a copy of the rejoinder of Mr. Burch to the answer of his wife:

Mr. Burch to the answer of his wife:

PETITION FOR CHANGE OF VENUE.

In the Circuit Court of Cook County, of the State of Illinois.

Isaac H. Burch agt. Mary W. Burch.

To the Hon. George Manierre, Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, of the State of Illinois.

Your petitioner, Mary W. Burch of the City of Albany, in the State of New-York, respectfully represents that she is the defendant to the bill of complaint of Isaac H. Burch against Mary W. Burch, praying for a divorce, and that said suit is now depending in the Circuit Court of Cook County, on the Chancery side thereof.

Your petitioner, further, recovery, the Albany, and the control of the county of the Chancery of th

pending in the Circuit Court of Cook County, on the Chancery side thereof.

Your petitioner further represents that she fears, and is informed and believes she has good reason to fear, that she will not receive a fair trial in the Circuit Court of Cook County, where said suit is now pending on account of, and for the reason that the Hon George Mankerre, the Judge of said Court, is prejudiced in favor of the complainant and his side of said cause, and agoinst your petitioner further represents that the complainant has an undee influence over the minds of the inhabitants of said County of Cook, being the County wherein the said suit is depending as aforesaid, and that the minds of the inhabitants of the said County of Cook are prejudiced so that your petitioner cannot expect to receive a fair trial of said cause.

Your petitioner further represents that the facts hereinbefore stated, except the pendency of said suit, came to her knowledge on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1989, and none of them before that time.

that time. Your petitioner, therefore, prays the said Court to award a change of venue in said soft to some county other than the said counties of Cook and Lake (the said Hom George Manierre being the Judge of said Lake County), where the said causes do not exist, in accordance with the statute in such cases made and recorded.

Outed at Albany this 25th day of May, A. D. 1860.
(Street) MARY W. BURCH.

Dated at Albany this 28th day of May, A. D. 1800.

(Signed)

In the Circuit Court of Cook County-In Chancery.

Issae H. Burch agt. Mary W. Burch.

I. Mary W. Burch, of Albany, in the State of New-York, testify and say that I am the defendant in the above-cutified suit of least H. Burch against Mary W. Burch, now depending in the Chronit Court of Cook County. In the State of Ilinois, in the chancery side thereof, that I have read the foregoing petition by me subscribed, and know the condents thereof, and that he matter and Bings therein stated are true.

(Signed)

COMPLAISANY S. REPLICATION.

MAY TERN. A. D. 1896.

I san H. Burch vs. Mary W. Burch.

The replication of Issae H. Burch, complainant, to the answer of Tal's replication of Issae H. Burch will defend an an an interior of advantage of exception to the manifest insufficients of the said answer for replication thereunts, saith, that he will see and prove his said all to be true, vertal and sufficient to the law to be answered unto and that the raid answer of the said deleration is unnue; without this that any other matter or thing

whetsoever in the said answer contained, material or effectual in the law to be replied unto, confessed, and avoided, traversed or decided, is true. All which matters this replicant it and will be ready to sever and prove as this honorable court small direct; and humbly prays as in and by his said amended bill he hath already prayed.

ISAAC H. BURCH.
HOYNE, MILLER & LEWIS, Solicitors.

POLITICAL.

-The Post-Office address of the Hon, Edward Mc-Pherson is Gettysburg, Penn., not Chambersburg, as printed in the list of members of the Republi an National Committee, in THE DAILY TRIBUNE and other papers.

-The young Republicans of Newcastle, Penn., have organized a Central Republican Club for Lawrence County. The officers are as follows: O. G. Hazen, President: R. C. Leslie and Noble Holton, Vice-Presidents; C. W. Stewart, Secretary; E. S. N. Morgan, Corresponding Secretary; J. R. Pearson, Treasurer; J. N. Dickson, J. R. Miller, J. S. White, W. D. Clarke, Dr. Isaiah White, Executive Committee.

-The Texas correspondent of The N. O. Crescent save that "it is a hard matter for the heor of San Jacinto to relinquish his last chance for the glittering prize which was held out to him by Old Hickory, as the price of annexing Texas."

-Prof. O. N. Loomis of Macon, Ga., has an essay in The Memphis Appeal, in which he demonstrates the intrinsic beauty of African Slavery as an ethnological and philanthropic institution. We cannot with-

hold a specimen brick: have rights higher and more sacred than writ-We have rights higher and many sacred than writ-ten Constitutions can confer. The slave has rights with which we may not tamper, which we must not permit others to violate—the right to our protection, the right to be saved from the inevitable calamities to which fanaticism would down him. Look at Slavery in any light you will, contemplate it from every po of view possible, whether within its present limits, wherever it may go in our common domain, it is too sacredly enshrined to be touched by unhallowed hands. The most binding compacts man can make with man, the rights of the slave and the welfare of mankind, the the rights of the slave and the welfare of mankind, the authority of Revelation, and the saction of Nature's laws, the caset of the past, and the royal signet of G of are upon it. Who shall approach it, but to shield and to save? Procul, oh, procul, este profami! In the maintenance of rights such as these, let us occupy the highest ground of argument of which the subject is capable. If we fail here, I would say, in the language of one of Georgia's bravest sons, When the argument is exhausted, we will stand by our arms!

-Of course great difference of opinion prevails respecting Mr. Sumner's recent speech. Of this difference a better illustration can scarcely be formed than is afforded by the subjoined extracts from The Boston Traveller and The Albany Atlas and Argus. The

"No nobler specimen of American eloquence can be found than this logical, bold, spirited, clear, and learned exposition of 'the barbarism of Slavery.' In learned exposition of 'the barbarism of Slavery.' In it we have the views of the chivalrous antagonist of wrong expressed in the pointed and elegant language of the accomplished scholar, and guided by the intellect of the sagacious and benevolent statesman. We are the more pleased with the plain speaking of Mr. Sumner, because there has, apparently, been a falling off in the language of some leading Republicars since the beginning of the Presidential contest, as if they were fearful of offending the oligarchy. Mr. Sumner, who has no idea of sacrificing the right to the expedient, has given utterance to the vital truths in dient, has given utterance to the vital truths in language full of vital energy—' thoughts that breathe words that burn.'

Here is The Atlas and Argus: Here is The Atlas and Argus:

"No one can rise from a perusal of this speech without a contempt for the author and a conviction of his unfitness for his place.

"If Mr. Sumner were a religious man, he would be a persecutor. Instead, he has adopted a vague philosophy of his creed, and he proclaims a political crusade against brethren living under a common Constitution. Mr, Sumner will go to Europe for his reward. At this moment the aristocracy and the oligarchies of the Old World unite in an attempt to deery American institutions, and to expose racy and the oligarchies of the Old World unite in an attempt to decry American institutions, and to expose this country to the distrust of the people. The reason is that we are draining their life-blood in emigration; and our gold, our grains, and our gold, our grains, and our gold on paces us in a position not only of independence but of dictation. Mr. Sumner's false testimony against us will be welcome in the Old World, and when the Senate adjourns he will go there, to reap his reward in the smiles and flatteries of noble lords and ladies, and the puffery of a pensioned press."

-The editor of The Pittsburgh Journal gives the following account of the only time he ever saw Mr. Lincoln:

The only time we ever saw the Republican candi-"The only time we ever saw the Republican candidate for the Presidency was at the Chicago Harbor and River Convention, on the 4th of July, 1847. The way he was received then throws some light upon the allegation that he is an entirely new and unknown man. The appearance on the stand, of notabilities, such as Tom Corwin, Judge Bates, &c., was generally marked by applause on the part of the audience. Some half dozen had been thus greeted, all of whom we knew by their antecedents, when the appearance of one who, ike King Saul, was the head and shoulders above the crowd, called down an amount of applause second to crowd, called down an amount of applause second to no man who had appeared on the rostrum. The way he was received evidently showed that his face was ensirely familiar to the governing class on the Lake Shore. We inquired of some delegates who this gen-tleman was? 'Oh,' said they, 'that is Abe Lincoln sleman was? Oh, said they, that is Abe Lincoln of Springfield, the ablest and wittiest stump speaker on the Whig side in the State of Illinois.' Now, Chicago is probably 150 miles north of Mr. L.'s residence, and this applause was given spontaneously by those who appeared to know him well. One of the bystanders even then declared that, next to Tom Corwin, Lincoln was the ablest stump speaker he had ever listened to; that he combined extensive information, logical reasoning, rendy wit, entire command of his temper and quickness in taking advantage of any blunder his opponent would make, more fully than any public man he had ever heard. This strong commendation from a good judge led us to scrutinize more closely than usual his head and features. These are very marked and peculiar in their expression; so much so, that at any time since, if we were a portrait painter, we could have made a tolerable likeness of them from memory alone. His nose, mouth, and the entire expression of alone. His nose, mouth, and the entire expression the lower part of his face, have a general symblance the same features of Henry Clay. His eyes and fore-bead convey the idea of a not less intellectual but dif-ferently organized mind. We cannot remember exceeding half a dozen countenances that have more distinctly impressed themselves upon our memory than that of Abraham Lincoln. The way his appearance on the stand was greeted by that Convention clearly showed that he had qualities which appealed strongly to the mass. He had then never been in Congress, and was mainly known from his stump speeches in the Clay campaign of 1844. No man who had not strongly marked traits of character about him, and who had never filled public stations of importance, could have called out the cordial greeting that was extended to

-In a letter of Gov. Corwin's, written to the Xenia. Ohio, ratification meeting, he says of the Republican candidates:

"It affords to us all the most sincere gratification to If allords to us all the most efficiency grain values before that the nominations made at Chicago are received by the people everywhere with hearty approval and the liveliest enthusiasm. Having a personal acquaintance of long standing with both our candidates, I feel an assured confidence in their qualifications for the high offices to which they are respectively assigned. Their integrity can be doubted by no one, and of their fidelity to the principles of the great party which they represent they have both given ample proof."

-A well-informed correspondent in Concord, N. H., predicts a Republican majority of 6,000 over Douglas, should be be the Democratic nominee, and from 8,000 to 10,000 over any other man of that party.

-The students of Waterville College, in Maine, have formed a Republican Club: J. B. Shaw is the President. Two delegates from each class were chosen to attend the ratification meeting in Bangor, on the 7th -The Republicans of Toledo, Ohio, met on Satur-

day evening, organized a club, and took the necessary steps to hasten the building of a wigwain. They also propose to have a Wide-Awake Club.

-A Republican Club has been formed at Chaumont, Jefferson County. President, the Hon. Joshua Main.

-Concerning the ancestry of Mr. Lincoln, the editor of The Westchester (Pa.) Democrat, in a recent letter from Washington to that paper, writes thus:

from Washington to that paper, writes thus:

"By the way, talking with Maj. Schwartz of Berks County, te informs me that Mr. Lincoln, the Chicago nominee, is a branch of the old family of that name long residing in Berks County near Morgantown. A part of this family emigrated to Kentucky many years since, and Abraham Lincoln of Illinois is a descendant. Several of the Berks County family now reside in Chester County—John Lincoln, a brother-in-law of exsentil Jonathan Jones, being a resident of West Nantmeal. I happen to know John Lincoln and all his household well. A truer hearted man does not live, and if Old Abe, as they call him, should chance to get elected President, and has the courage and pluck of

Lis Chester County namesake, he would make short work of those men who come up from the South-to dis-solve the Union on the occasion of inaugurating a Black Republican President."

-General Houston has written another letter. It is

"Austin, Texas, May 24, 1860.

"Mesers. D. D. Atkinson and J. W. Habris:

"Gentlemen: In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., I will say that I have responded to the people at San Jacinto, and consented to let my name go before the country as the People's candidate for President.

"In yielding to the call of my fellow-citizens of Texas, in June last, to become a candidate for Governor, I said:

ernor, I said:

"The Constitution and the Union embrace the only principle
by which I will be governed if elected. They comprehend all
the oid Jackson National Democracy I ever professed or officially
oracticed." "These have ever guided my action. I have no new

"These have ever guided my muly, principles to announce. Thine, truly, "SAM HOUSTON? -At the Republican ratification meeting held at

Utica on Monday evening, the following resolutions among others, were passed:

Resolved, That the self-sacrificing spirit, and the unyielding devotion to the great and vital principles of the Republican party, which carried the Chicago Convention above all purely personal for the office of President and Hannibal Hamilin for the office of Vice-President of this Republic, deserve and receive our warmers.

Vice-President of this Republic, deserve and receive our warmest commendation.

Resolved. That the public and private record of Abraham Lincoln show him to be a man of enlarged patriotism, unsailled integrity, and of great intellectual ability. His origin, his employments, and his present position prove him an eminently practical man, sympathizing with the great principles of human freedom.

Resolved. That the frequent indorsement which Hamilead Hamilead Hamilead from his own State. his devotion to Regabilities principles, the purity of his character, and the elevated states manips which he has evined in his public career, some states manips which he has evined in his public career, some mend him to the Republican party. His sound judgment, quiet demeastor, and personal dignity eminently qualify him for the presiding officer of the American Senate, of which he is now, and has long been, an influential member.

FROM MEXICO.

Correspondence of The N. O. Cresscent.

MATAMORAS, May 26, 1860.

I have to record by this mail the news of another fight in Mexico, in which one party lost all his men, by flight, and all his artillery and munitions of war, by capture. After the battle of Pinos, in which Miramon's faction seemed to have been completely "wiped out," I did think we should have some prospect of the success of Juarez, but later intelligence only disorch such an idea as incompatible with the designs of Providence in this distracted State. The battle of Pinos was ought on the 24th of April, and the loss of Miramon's faction was 1,400 prisoners, 18 pieces of artillery, and 30 wagons, with ammunition and rifles. On the 4th of May the effect of this action was paralyzed by another fight at the Hacienda of San Amonto, in the State of Nuevo Leon, in which also the Miramon faction, led on by General Cajen, were defeated by General Hinojosa. On the 5th Cajen joined his forces with those of Ramirez, and, changing front, attacked Hinojosa and thrashed him out of the vicinity, taking all his artillery, nine pieces, and all 14s wagons, ammunition, guns, and provisions. Hinojosa and his second in command excaped by the skin of their teeth, and the latter had published an account in which he lays all the blame on his principal. This defeat has thrown cold water on the too exuberant Liberals, and they now hold their peace ready to accept anybody who shall come up first best.

In addition to the above defeat, the report is preva-

best.

In addition to the above defeat, the report is prevalent that Miramon has taken the field in the interior, in person, and is leading the van in a most energetic war against the odds and ends of liberality. He has left, or is purposing to leave, the City of Mexico with 6,000 men and 50 pieces of artillery to attack Uraga; and it is thought the grand conflict between those thunderbolts will come off somewhere between Guanajaato and San Luis. Gen. Uraga is fresh from the victorious field of Pinos, with a well-appointed army of equal magnitude with that of Miramon; but the latter comes down with all the prestige of his invincible career, and with a force of veterans, if I may use that honorable adjective toward the lousy rascals who compose the army of Mexico. Miramon has never been defeated in a pitched battle, his entire fortunes are at stake, and his propose the best extillerists and superior at dedicing a pitched battle, his entire fortunes are at stake, and his men are the best artillerists, and superior at dodging and working behind barricades: therefore I think he will win the next battle. He is impetuous and gallatt, and has the confidence of his men, particularly since the fight at Vera Cruz, where, he says, he would have whipped Juarez and the Yankees if his ammunition had not given out. Gen. Uraga has not much to lose, although he has much to gain, in the fight, and therefore the chances are against him; and, in fact, the opinion is already publicly expressed in this place that Miramon will win the battle. If he does, look out for squalls on this frontier; for the great object of the Church party now is to avenge itself for the injuries done by the capture of the two steamers before Vera Cruz.

Be the result of the grand battle between Miramon and Uraga what it may, it is still certain that something is in the wind which unsettles the mind of the Juarez Cabinet, and turns the attention of Mexico toward the frontier on the Rio Grande. Gen. Traconis is in town to-day, having arrived quite suddenly two nights ago from Tampico, and he is accompanied by the principal engineer of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. The Mexengineer of the Castic of San Junia d Choa. The Mexican mind hereabouts is very much perplexed with regard to the ultimate movements of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and the talk is that all parties in Mexico will have to combine to keep the Americans out of the country. It is a recognized necessity that domestic violence must cease for a time, or the temptation of the country of the country of the country. tion to invade and sonquer at least a respectable slice of Mexican territory will be too strong, on the part of fillibusters, for them to resist, or your Government to stay; and even if private enterprise did not undertake the work, it is feared that your Government would have to do it to maintain its own credit,

have to do it to maintain its own credit.

In view of this crisis, the rallying cry throughout the scaport towns seems to be in favor of the restoration of Comonfort and a dictatorship. Gen. Alvarez, with his Pintos, is already prepared to move in favor of a revolution against the do-nothing policy of Juarez, Degollado & Co.; and if Miramon wins the fight against Uraga, the matter will come to a focus at once, and probably Miramon himself will be a prominent member of the new coalition, in the position of Commander-in-Chief of the army. This is the programme as laid down by some very active partisans in this State, and there is nothing in the feeling of this people toward Miramon which is at all opposed to the compromise. Comonfort has certainly got some enterprising friends at work for his restoration, and the plan seems to take with every Mexican that I have spoken to.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD .- A correspondent of The Philadelphia Enquirer gives the following particulars of the accident on this road, reported by telegraph yesterday. The less to the Company by the destruction of the engines and cars will be near \$15,000:

Joseph Delevan, newsboy; Elias Thompson, brakeman; Wm. Jones, Francis Green, and H. Hause, road hands, were carried about f. rty feet with the baggagecar, and are all more or less injured, but none fatally. The engineer of this train is the same who was run nto about two years ago on the Camden and Atlantic into about two years ago on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. The train from the East was a market train; next the engine was a baggage-car, and next, a passenger-car, with over fifty passengers in it, and in the rear were several freight-cars. This train was in charge of R. B. Carey, conductor. He says that on market days, Wednesdays and Saturdays, he passed the other train at "Brandywine Sammit," but that morning Mr. Burton, Superintendent, told him to arrange his freight so he could unload it along the road, and not delay his train; that when he reached Brandywine Summit, he thought he could make Fairville, and started. On rounding a curve a few hundreds yards from Fairville, he heard a whistle, and commenced to put on the brake, but recoller a nothing till he found put on the brake, but recollec's nothing till he found binself sesisting the passengers out of the wreck. He is injured himself. He had about fifty passengers. Milton Mendenhall and Lee Michener were standing on the front platform of the passenger-car. Mendenhall escaped entirely by jumping, but Michener was caught in the act of jumping, and the top of his head taken completely off, producing instant death. He was a farmer, and resided about two miles from the scene of the accident. He leaves a widow, but no children, and was about thirty years of age.

The baggage-car was driven into the passenger-car, the frame-work running nearly the whole length under the car, and the roof tore out the front car, and passed over the top of the passenger-car. put on the brake, but recoller a nothing till he found

over the top of the passenger-car.

A lady and her child were sitting near the front end,

A lady and her child were sitting near the front and were just grazed by the roof and jammed into their seats completely, but her husband, siting behind, soon released her. None of the passengers in this car were

The Cubans are in a great state excitement about ome slaves captured by a United States steamer, when about to be landed on their coast. The Africans number about 1,780, and are now at Key West, with a very small guard over them. There are projects on foot in Havana to carry them off to Cuba by force.

In a centest between two dogs and a panther, at Matanzas, Cuba, the proprietor of the latter, finding his animal over-matched and evidently getting the worst of it, shot the dogs with an air-gun. For this he was compelled to give up the whole of the money taken at the door, amounting to \$400 50, for the benefit of the